First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials -Advertisements Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919 Owned and published daily by New York Tribine Inc., a New York Corporation. Ogdon Reid, President; G. Vernor Rogers, Vice-President, Richard, H. Lee, Secretary, F. A. Suter, Treasurer, Address, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York. Telephone, Beckman 3000.

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Bolshevism Lynched!

It is probable that with the violent end of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg the danger of Bolshevism in Germany has definitely passed away. It had no natural life there. The tardy firmness of the Ebert-Scheidemann government in suppressing the Spartacide insurrection had already gone far toward crushing it. And what it began a mob of enraged citizens has suddenly and horribly finished. The act has disclosed a significant state of mind. Order will not appear at once. There will very likely be some election riots on Sunday, but anything like an organized Spartacide attempt to overthrow the government is hardly to be expected again.

This case of lynch law on the streets of Berlin certainly bears striking witness to the intense horror which the Spartacans have evoked against themselves. German editors have long been in the habit of discussing lynch law in America as conclusive evidence that our civilization is on a lower plane than theirs; yet now we have Germans in one of the wealthier and more cultivated sections of Berlin turning out to lynch

Rosa Luxemburg and Liebknecht were the driving forces behind the Spartacide rebellion at Berlin; and they have fallen victims to that lawless force to which they had themselves appealed.

The uncontrollable wrath of those recratic pretension-is a new phenomenon in the German revolution. The people who killed Rosa Luxemburg were mostly not Socialists, and that is the significant thing. The so-called "buergerliche," or non-Socialist elements of the population, have evidently had their fill of weak government tempered with organized violence; and in the interests of law and order they are willing on their part to break some law and create some dis-

Thus, this bloody ending to Berlin's bloody week is of high political importance. It is in a line with other news cabled from Berlin within the last few days. Correspondents report a distinct Bavaria and elsewhere for state consti- troops." tutional conventions resulted in victories for the non-Socialist parties.

protest against the evils created or tol-

erated by the former government. sibilities that the Socialists will lose control of the National Assembly and will | criticism of the Administration and the have to surrender the government to a War Department. In a second address, combination of non-Socialist parties, as delivered Thursday night in Kansas has just occurred in Baden. Or the Socialists might succeed in making an alliance with the new German Democratic party, which is an amalgamation of the former Progressive and National Liberals. That would mean a government of advanced liberalism for Germany. It would not be a Socialist government, yet one that would adopt many Socialistic | human fighting force, should be shown measures. It would probably nationalize coal and potash mines and it would favor big combinations of manufacturers under strict government control.

The Peace Makers

Ambassador Davis was not uttering a commonplace of compliment when he said at the dinner of the American Society in London: "It is upon the firm rock of the English-speaking peoples that the

not fail. It will be backed by a moral force which spreads around the globe. It ever much a union of nations depends on of a sense of justice and fair dealing | machine guns. They won, but, quoting among peoples, there must always be an ample reserve of force working for righteousness in the background.

Great Britain and the United States have much the same political ideals and much the same international point of view. They are in a sense detached

from the entanglements of race and lan- the Governor said, not through any fault guage animosities which make Conti- of the medical staff, but because "the nental Europe an arena of discord. Their men fell so fast in the Argonne that wishes and interests alike incline them | there was no comparison with any previto preserve the peace of the world. ous battle on which to base preparations They must be the balance wheels in the for the fight. . . . If the French machinery of any league of nations. army had been compelled to fight as the Whatever international sodality they en- | American army did in the Argonne, at ter as co-workers will endure and pros- | the end of the first year of the war there per for the simple reason that they to- | would have been no French army." it and make it operate.

Diplomacy Ajar but Not Open

The relation of Article I of President Wilson's Fourteen Conditions of Peace to peace conference publicity is still causing confusion and excitement in Paris. The article, which we reprint, reads as

1. Open covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

When Senator Borah sought to utilize this indersement of "open diplomacy" in his fight for the public consideration of treaties in the Senate the opposition found itself embarrassed and applied to guidance. Senator Overman went to see has only the faintest notion of how it Senate rules. The result of this inter- any of these, and not all of these, can written by Mr. Wilson to Secretary the measure finally swept through to a

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I wish y would be kind enough to formulate a careful and conclusive memorandum for with regard to the inclosed resolution. I that this is no time to act as the resolution prescribes, and certainly when I pronounced for open diplomacy I meant, not that there should be no private discussions of delicate matters, but that no secret agreement of any sort should be entered into and that all international relations, when fixed, should be open, above board and explicit."

According to this interpretation the rule of "open diplomacy" applies only to such international relations as have been "fixed"—that is, established by treaty. Most of the American correspondents now in Paris seem to be unaware of the existence of the letter of March 12, 1918. That letter apparently cancelled the first of the fourteen articles and brought Mr. Wilson's ideas of "open diplomacy" again into harmony with American practice. What is, in fact, the distinction between | but rather fanciful. The war undoubtspectable citizens of "Berlin W"-which | the "secret diplomacy" now being illusmeans both the western section of the trated in Paris and the "open diplomacy"

Governor Allen's Charges

"The lack of artillery support, due to the failure of the horse supply, and a lack of airplanes were the causes of the worth the cost."

The New York Times dismisses this ception. "Only a fish is wholly free," drift away from the Socialist parties as statement with the somewhat contemptu- said some one. Add Bolshevist to the be shineing shoes or something. the result of this fighting at Berlin and our comment that Governor Allen was "a | list, we submit. Spartacide outbreaks elsewhere; and non-combatant, apparently without predoubt is already expressed whether the vious experience in military campaigns," resentment against the Bolshevist idea Socialists will secure a majority in the and that possibly he "drew the wrong of license in every American. Could it National Assembly to be elected on Sun- conclusions from the conditions on the have translated itself into the present day. Elections already held in Baden, battlefield in the rear of the alvancing

Should Governor Allen desire to retort in kind he might reply that he was not approaching temptation there is very Those parties are evidently bestirring so far in the "rear of the advancing themselves and are carrying on a vigor- troops" as the writer of the article in our ous campaign. It is to be expected that neighbor The Times. Governor Allen, they will win back very many voters who then a Y. M. C. A. worker with the in the years immediately preceding the American troops, spent ten months in war had been voting the Socialist ticket the service, and was at least close as the strongest way to register their enough to the fighting to help care for the wounded who were still lying in shell holes fifty hours after they fell. How-It is, therefore, well within the pos- ever, Governor Allen disclaims any intention of entering into an unlicensed City, he declared he was merely asking for the records "giving the full facts on the actions of the American war machine in France." Declaring that "over here we must clean house," he said that "the man-power part of the army was ideal, but America, that gave unstintingly to buy a machine to keep pace with its the books. Why should there be any controversy now? The records are there; of temptation? Will our gigantic act let them be opened. Let us, as mothers of joint self-restraint end in a lack of and fathers who gave the raw material for our soldiery, know the facts."

It is ironical that the charge should be made that our soldiers who came from Kansas and Missouri, the two states that furnished more horses and mules for the Allies and our own army than any other friendship and understanding between states, should have been sacrificed be- beyond any known to man! Mirages are cause of a lack of transport animals to | frequent in a desert. Oases are infrefoundation of a league of nations must bring up the guns. Yet Governor Allen quent-but very seductive, we suspect. says that in the Argonne fighting, when If Great Britain and the United States | 6,000 horses and mules were needed, only cooperate to create such a league it can- 3,200 were available, and many of these were culls which the French had rejected and were such poor material that they will also be backed by adequate physical fell in their traces from exhaustion. force-by the collaboration of the two The result was that the Americans, uncreatest navies of the world. And how- able to get up their guns, fought an infantry battle against intrenched Gerinternational good will and the diffusion mans well supplied with artillery and

> "It was not good fighting. It was not an economical fight, hence it was a failure from a military standpoint. It was not a successful operation because of the cost in human life."

The medical service was inadequate,

gether have the world power to stabilize | It is interesting to compare this with General Pershing's report on the Argonne fighting, in which he says:

> "Our aircraft were increasing in skill and numbers and forcing the issue, and our infantry and artillery were improving rapidly with each experience. Our Ordnance Department has splendidly fulfilled its functions, both in procurement and in forwarding the immense quantities of ordnance required."

Apparently there is a wide discrepancy in these two statements, in view of which can there be any objection to Governor Allen's demand that the War Department open its records and let the facts be

The Morning After

A dazed and bewildered nation is our the Administration for assistance and America. It knows what hit it, but it the President and discussed with him happened. Various obvious factors helped Mr. Borah's proposed amendment to the | push the amendment through, but not view, Mr. Overman testifies, was a letter | explain the mysterious rush with which Lansing on March 12 last and printed in sweeping victory unrepresentative of any The Congressional Record on June 12. ascertained majority sentiment of the country.

The psycho-analysts have yet to be heard from and they may very well reveal the truth. If ever there appeared the use of the committee of the Senate | to be a case of subconscious activity this is it. The country acted exactly like a take it for granted that you feel as I do, | man moved forward relentlessly by some overwhelming sub-conscious emotion while at the same time seeking volubly to explain that he never could and never would do anything of the sort. The more the situation is reviewed the more it seems as if the amendment must represent some deep feeling or desire, is the winner of the 1918 watch. And largely unrecognized and unconceded, but none the less controlling.

What may the emotion be? The war is one obvious source that has been suggested as a possibility. The country had got a wonderful head of steam up; it was emotionally thrilled far beyond its sacrifice that never came. Is it conceivable that this emotional exaltation found a convenient relief in passing a prohibition amendment, an act of wanton sacrifice, so to speak? A neat explanation, edly put Americans at home in the mood and habit of self-denial. But the mood city and also that of wealth and aristo- which Mr. Wilson was supposed to have and habit have not lasted so that any one could notice them in the reaction

There is another hypothesis which Friend Ring: Henry J. Allen in his inaugural ad- goes even further afield and finds in this dress this week as Governor of Kansas | most extraordinary act of self-restraint | ever imposed upon itself by a great nathreatening forces of Bolshevism. Li- say, cense is the essence of the Bolshevist troops, being cut to pieces in the Argonne | it uses. The sort of freedom that Amercovered themselves with glory, but at so nizes the rights of others as well as one's thorities declared the battle was not order can maximum liberty be attained, is beyond the Bolshevist's mental con-

> There is undoubtedly an instinctive little woman as I call her in fun. prohibition amendment? Stranger things happen in the subconscious world. In face of a threatened catastrophe or an likely to be a housecleaning of conscience and morals. It is an interesting specu-

human consciousness for substantiation. If true, it brings an amusing paradox in its train. Even if we concede that the country is imposing prohibition upon itself as an act of community self-restraint, it is none the less, in doing so, eliminating from the lives of many a constant temptation and therefore the occasion of much daily self-restraint. Just as by eliminating the evil of war alcohol you end some very valuable exercise for our moral muscles. In "The Ring and the Book" Robert Browning deprecated the language of the Lord's prayer: "Lead us not into temptation." Quite to the contrary, he argued, "Lead us into temptation," so we can fight and grow strong. A robust sentiment for those who are robust!

Shall we grow flabby of will for lack | He knows that it will not be long individual power to resist? We see our robust philosophers passionately demanding a "moral equivalent for alcohol"! Well, we shall see. Nothing happens as it is planned in this delightful world. Who knows but that pro-

Now that "Big Bill" Haywood has a valet, it seems almost certain that Miss Christabel Pankhurst's delightful theory of economic revision upward is a workable one. The only thing to worry about now is how to make the theory fit the

Bolshevism and Spanish influenza have this much in common: Both continue to flourish long after they have been completely overcome.

With the milk strike on and prohibition coming, water may again come into its own as a beverage.

The Conning Tower

The Doughboy's Horace Horace: Book III, Ode 9 "Donce eram gratus tibi"

HORACE, INFANTRY, A. E. F., WRITES: While I was fussing you at home You put the notion in my dome That I was the Molasses Kid. I batted strong. I'll say 1 did.

LYDIA, ANYBURG, U. S. A., WRITES: While you were fussing me alone To other boys my heart was stone. When I was all that you could see No girl had anything on me.

Well, say, I'm having some romance With one Babette, of Northern France. If that girl gave me the command I'd dance a jig in No Man's Land.

LYDIA:

I, too, have got a young affair With Charley-say, that boy is there! I'd just as soon go out and die If I thought it'd please that guy.

HORACE:

Suppose I can this foreign wren And start things up with you again? Suppose I promise to be good? I'd love you, Lyd. I'll say I would.

LYDIA: Though Charley's good and handsome oh, boy!

And you're a stormy, fickle doughboy, You've given the Hun his final whack, And I'll marry you when you come back.

For distinguished service in the Battle of Nassau Street, cited hereby is Mr. Frederick F. Van De Water, known to readers of "Shoes and Ships and Sealing Wax" as F. F. V. And while ours is not the power to bestow medals—though we do feel we owe F. F. V. a wound chevron it is our notion that F. F. V. clearly as soon as the business office finds out we're on the payroll again he'll get it.

Flaccus has returned to civil life from his second class seamanship at Pelham Bay. "I met a dame in Port Jervis," he says, the grizzled old tar, "one in Port opportunity to act; it was steeled for a Jervis and one in Port Washington. A gay lot, we sailors - a lass in every | for another candidate of his brand to suc-

> It is Ehu's suggestion that we set up a Paragraph of Prohibition Protest in 10 p'int Pabst, but ours is a Pabstless | appears to sanction this preference, thereby | the Republican ranks of his own country, composing room. So this is in brevier, which sounds enough like a blending of beer and bevo.

TO RING W. LARDNER

Well Ring doubtlessly you will be suprised over hearing from me but I am | sents all that is forward moving and intelli- | the United States. not the kind that keeps things to your- | gent in the party." Moreover, the present tion an anticipatory reaction to the self and mince around the bush as they

Jokeing to one side Ring I think it is 35th Division, Kansas and Missouri fact, whatever pretty names and phrases pretty mean of you to keep on swiping your stuff off of H. C. Witwer and the Forest. The Kansas and Missouri boys | icans are used to, a freedom that recog- author of "Dear Mable" and Nina Wileox Putnam and all because you will great a cost that the French military au- own rights and realizes that only through admitt those birds has got to make their liveing like anybody else and keep | the war. body & soul together and if a man cant think of things by themself you ought to

Respfly

On the whole, we are just as glad that the preliminary peace conferences are held in secrecy. If they were not, we cance which they in reality did not possess, ceive the highest tribute of his fellow eitishould feel the necessity of pointing out how much better things might have been lation even if its facts lie too deep in arranged; and there is just a chance that there are two or five matters in international law and politics we are ignorant of. And the gag rule not only relieves us of the responsibility of directing the conference, but also gives us the pleasure of protesting against the Herbert Hoover, in his capacity as Director

Prohibition will destroy also the man who is insistently conceited about his the entire people is estimated to last anyou eliminate a rare breeder of moral ability to mix cocktails. There is nothing other thirty days. They are short of fats strength, so by eliminating the evil of left for him but to boast about his deft- and milk. The last harvest was 60 per cent ness at synthesizing a salad dressing.

"Our Heroes Homeward Bound"

Dedicated to Our President, United States Army and Navy, Red Cross and the Allied By COLE WILLIAM HENRY KERLEN, NASHVILLE, TENS

The war god, Mars, looks frowningly upon Old Kaiser Bill's murderous hosts. Before they will begin to roast

A great and glorious band!

On the blood-stained field of Flanders On the blood-drenched field of France There is where the American soldiers Made Kaiser Bill dance and prance.

From the invader's hand,

All hail America's greatest chieftain -Woodrow Wilson is his name Whose fight for Lumanity's victory Will crown history's fame!

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

These, as C. G. S. says Tom Paine might say, are the tintes that dry men's

Our attitude toward Prohibition is that we can take it or leave it alone. The future charges may read just

June 30 will be a big day. Ending the fizzcal year.

Coblenz on the Rhine

(By Lieutenant Grantland Rice, Third Army, A. E. F.) A soldier of America lay starving in Coblenz; His government had made him live four months on thirty cents;

A comrade stood beside him while his last franc ebbed away, And bent with pitying glances to hear what he might say. "Tell my brothers and companions when they crowd around to get An earful on this bloody war that left us all in debt,

Full many a bloke was starved to death along the Rhenish Plain. "And drooping out the Mayen road were strong men, wan and pale, The last franc in their dirty grip along the Bitburg trail; And as I faltered forward I heard them curse and whine:

We didn't mind the fighting job, but, slogging through the rain,

'For I went broke at Coblenz-at Coblenz on the Rhine.' "Tell my sister not to weep for me nor sob with drooping head, When the troops come marching home again with glad and gallant tread But to look upon them proudly with a glance that seems to say:

'My brother was a soldier, too, who never got his pay.' "Just say I got no D. S. C., for showing lack of fear; Tell her I never lost an arm, or ankle or an ear; But on the old Third Army staff I faced a rougher line,

For I went broke at Coblenz-at Coblenz on the Rhine.

"We met no German bullets as we hiked on through the mist, Nor yet a quartermaster with a shekel in his fist; And as we damned him daily, we heard the low winds pine, 'He never heard of Coblenz-of Coblenz on the Rhine.'

"Tell her the last night of my life—(for ere this moon is risen, My body will be out of pain-my soul be out of prison) I dreamed I stood with her again in lands beyond all grief, Where I had something else to eat besides this bully beef.

"Tell her I yearn to see again the trenches far away, Where we still had a yen or two, and sometimes drew our pay; For though I have no love for war like any other lout, I'd rather meet a German shell than German sauerkraut."

The starving soldier faltered in the old Third Army zone, His eyes put on a dying look-he had not strength to groun; His comrade bent to lift him, as he murmured softly: "Tell That quartermaster when he comes I'll meet him down in hell."

A Cuban Opinion of Wood

(Translated from "La Lucha," Havana)

R OOSEVELT, to the great distress of his country and the world, is no never suffered himself to be led astray by the statesmen of the great Republic to look ceed him. The army inclines toward Genthat adorn this other great friend of Cuba.

"The Emperia Gazette," "for the best traditions of the Republican party, and repretion that will follow the gigantic efforts of

that much of our shortcomings are easily duct should he become the head of the gov-curable, and he furnished proof of his ernment of his native land. knowledge when he succeeded in reorganiz- It is our duty to tell Americans of the and gave rise to judgments and acts un- zens' esteem.

more, and it becomes imperative for appearances; he always proceeded with that equanimity with which he understood to treat us while in our midst.

The candidacy of this man, whose record eral Wood, warrior and statesmen of sagac- | will live long in our land, will not fail to ity, whom we Cubans know so well and have arouse as much enthusiasm among us as learned to love sincerely. Public opinion | among his most ardent supporters within rendering just tribute to the splendid gifts | As a matter of fact, no aspirant up to date commands a chance equal to his to occupy General Wood is a personality of "Presi- the Presidency of his nation. Be that as it dential timber," as our neighbors say, and | may, if it depended only on the desires of this for numerous and weighty reasons. the Cuban people whether General Wood "He stands," says William Allen White in will be installed at the White House in Washington he would be certain to succeed Mr. Wilson as the First Magistrate of

If only that which Wood achieved in our war has brought into relief his deserts in | country were better known in his own; if the execution of great enterprises. As an the difficulties he overcame in founding the organizer, as a leader in arms, the efficiency | Cuban government were realized in full deand moral integrity of General Wood have tail by his prospective constituents, the stood the test triumphantly. And of this work accomplished by this illustrious man stamp are the virtues of which the future | would suffice to establish him in the con-President of the United States must be pos- ception of his compatriots as one of the sessed during the four years of reconstruc- ablest statesmen and wisest rulers ever born in the United States. His work at the fore of Cuban affairs suffices to establish For Cuba the triumph of General Wood | the reputation of a great statesman, a man in the elections would be the most welcome of vigor and of inflexible and just spirit, of news. He knows us well; he is aware and to warrant the best outlook for his con-

ing our government, without making a achievements of the leader they have sent single false step and without wounding a | us, of the virtues he mustered in the dissingle susceptibility of Cubans. Perhaps charge of his difficult duties, because nobody certain features of our proverbial bad knows better than we the qualities, both as breeding were brought to the notice of a statesman and a man of sentiment, of the American statesmen, invested with a signifi- | candidate who-so it seems to us-will re-

make myself responsible for the delivery of

Sir: Quoting from recent publications, of European Relief and United States Food Administrator, cabled to the food administration: "Rumania-the bread supply for a failure."

Hungry Rumania

All the ministers representing the different countries in Rumania have telegraphed explaining that there is, a famine in Rumania, and that if help is not brought immediately the entire Rumanian population will die of hunger.

The situation in numania is desperate; an entire population is dying of hunger. The Queen of Rumania has telegraphed: "Many words are useless. Rumania is desperate, grief stricken. Must I insist more? I await help from the great and generous hearts of America. Do not leave my hands empty, when mothers and chil-They have delivered the whole of Europe | dren, soldiers and wounded, call to me in their incredible misery!"

The people of the United States, who have generosity and nobility of heart, cannot remain indifferent to this despairing appeal from a nation dying of hunger. All money sent to the Rumanian Relief Committee, Dr. T. Tileston Wells, Consul of ! Rumania, 43 Cedar Street, New York City, executive chairman, through Henry Clews, treasurer, 15 Broad Street, New York City, will constitute an act of humanity worthy of civilized people.

On the other hand, I address myself to all Rumanians, whether citizens of the United States or not, who should arouse themselves and fulfil their duty toward their brothers, who are suffering such misery and dying for want of food. I appeal to the Jews who have come from Rumania, their birthplace, and who must not forget that to-day all their co-religionists, brothers, relations and friends, living in Rumania are now full Rumanian citizens, and that there is no longer any distinction between Rumanian Christians and Ru-

I, personally, awaiting the first possible moment to return to Rumania, will gladly

all packages containing clothing, shoes and other necessary articles which Rumanians or Jews in this country wish to send to their families in Rumania. The moment is a grave one. Arouse

yourselves, Rumanians and Jews from Ru-

mania; forget the ancient dissensions, and show that you possess a true love for your country and instincts of real humanity. GOGU NEGULESCU.

Senator of Rumania. New York, Jan. 13, 1919.

Soldiers Not Being Discharged To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of January 8 in a piece regarding releases from the army and navy, the part about the navy proved to be untrue. It said, in part, that men desiring inactive duty were discharged at once after making application. There are thousands here at the present time who have put in for a release over a month ago and they are still here. Many of these men have left good positions in a patriotic spirit and wish to return to them, but for some unknown reason are being held here. The least that might be done would be to assure the men when they might expect a discharge. ROBERT B. BROWNING. Navy Training Station, Newport, R. I., Jan.

Columbia's List Wanted To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The following appeared in the account you published of the annual report of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler: "Dr. Butler contents himself with citing leading arguments for and against the present admission of women to Columbia Law School, naming as one of the leading reasons advanced for so doing the fact that the highest type of masculine students would go elsewhere were restrictions as to women students removed." The highest type of male students! Is

it but fair that this honor list of Columbia's progressive, noble males be published? HELEN T. SMYTHE. Hotel Biltmore, New York, Jan. 13, 1919.

The Solid Kind (From The Chicago Daily News) Somebody asks how to clean ivory. In

Child Salvage

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A number of men and women who are especially interested in the problem of human salvage believe that the time has come when the State of New York should take over the care, training and education of all children within its limits whese environment is such that they cannot receive the moral and physical training that would fit them to become good and useful citizens.

But before asking the Legislature to enact a law giving the state such authority, they believe that an organization should be formed to enlighten and stimulate public opinion on the question throughout the state, and gather and coordinate such facts and views as will be helpful in drafting a bill for legislative enactment.

The men and women of a state are its greatest and most valuable asset; and the children of to-day are to be the men and women of to-morrow, into whose keeping will be intrusted its future welfare and destiny. Therefore, when a state, whether through ignorance or indifference, or a too scrupulous regard for the assumed rights of vicious, degraded or criminal parents or guardians, permits any considerable number of its children to grow up in an atmosphere of ignorance, vice or crime, it is endangering not merely its present welfare, but its very existence in the future. Yet until very recently many otherwise intelligent and progressive people failed to realize this, and vastly more care has been given to the proper breeding and upkeep of hogs and cattle than to the nurture and training of children.

It will perhaps be said that action in the matter by the state is needless, inasmuch as the problem of child salvage is being satisfactorily solved by the large number of charitable societies established in the interest of neglected children. But the answer to that is that while these societies undoubtedly do much good in certain directions, they do not and cannot solve the child salvage problem, for the following reasons:

First, being private and voluntary organizations, they represent more or less ndividual ideas and idiosyncracies, besides which many of them are conducted on a sectarian basis.

Second, they do not cover the whole territory of the state, and even in the territory they do cover they fail to reach and train many children who most sorely need care and training. Either they haven't the means to do so, or they are without the legal power.

Third, the support and management of all voluntary societies for child training rest on the shoulders of a comparativel small number of citizens. This not only relieves the other citizens of the state of their duty and responsibility in the matter, but it tends to foster in their minds the idea that the saving of children is not their problem at all, but that of the voluntary societies.

Fourth, the work that these voluntary organizations do in the interest of neglected children is done in the ame of charity, whereas it should be done simply as an act of justice, for which nobody should take any special credit. The state owes to every child within its borders the opportunity to obtain an education and such industrial and moral training as will fit it for useful citizenship. And it cannot evade that obligation by reason of the fact that some of its citizens individually are training some of its children as a

work of charity. For many years I have been deeply impressed with the paramount importance of this question of child training. I believe that a discussion of the movement I have suggested will lead to results of great practical value, and I hope that many who read this will write to me giving their views on the subject, whether favor-

able or unfavorable. JAMES B. WASSON. Director and Chaplain of the Strangers' Welfare Fellowship, 51 East Fortysecond Street.

Unconditional Surrender Club

To the Editor of The Tribune

New York, Jan. 17, 1919.

Sir: . The writer, as president of the Unconditional Surrender Club of New York City, Unit No. 46, would like to render a brief accounting, through the columns of your newspaper, to some of our many thousand members. The Tribune helped us in securing many.

The club was originally organized as a branch of the national organization in Flint, Mich., last October, at the time when there was a serious doubt in the minds of many citizens as to what would be the nature of the terms for surrender demanded by the Administration. We felt that elaborate conditions were unnecessary and that the only price satisfactory to the American people and their allies would be the unconditional surrender of the Germans. The success of the club was extraordinary. We were by way of increasing the membership into the hundreds of thousands, literally, when the armistice unexpectedly was signed. The terms of the armistice, fixed by Marshal Foch, amounted practically to an unconditional surrender in fact, if not in name, and the club felt that its particular purpose had been accomplished. We considered the proposition of carrying on the work along other patriotic lines, but decided that there were existing agencies better organized. Under these circumstances, the obvious thing to do was to wind up the affairs of the club. This we have done, paying all bills. The club was wholly financed by the membership admission fee of 10 cents a person. After paying all bills there remained a surplus of some \$300. It was obviously impractical to reimburse this pro rata to the members, and under these circumstances the executive committee decided the cleanest way would be to donate the balance to the American Red Cross

ARTHUR F. COSBY. President, N. Y. Unit No. 46, Unconditional Surrender Club. New York, Jan. 16, 1919.

Overcoming a Handicap (From The Detroit Journal) Paderewski is probably the most popular many instances a good shampoo is best. long-haired man in the world.